From Dawson Text Book "Functional Occlusion"

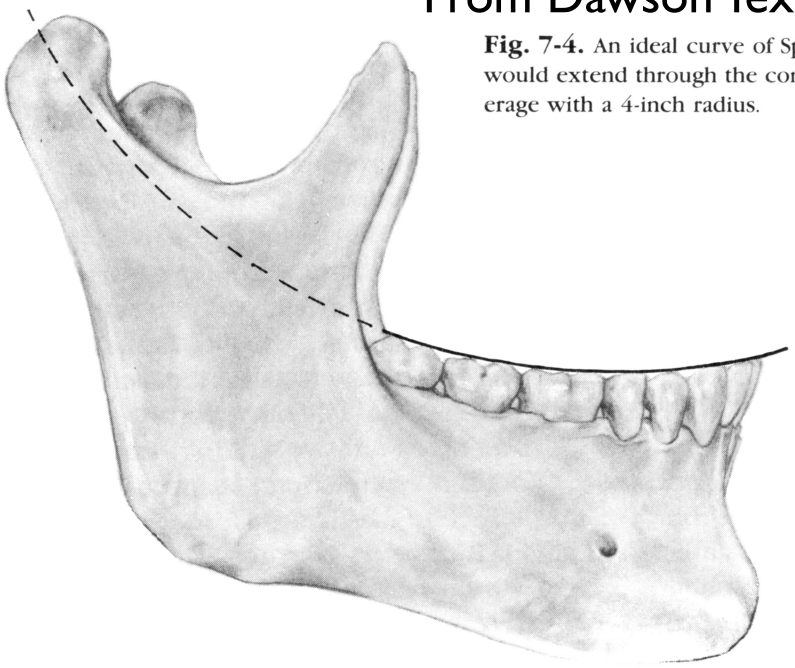


Fig. 7-4. An ideal curve of Spee is aligned so that a continuation of its arc would extend through the condyles. The curvature of this arc relates on average with a 4-inch radius.

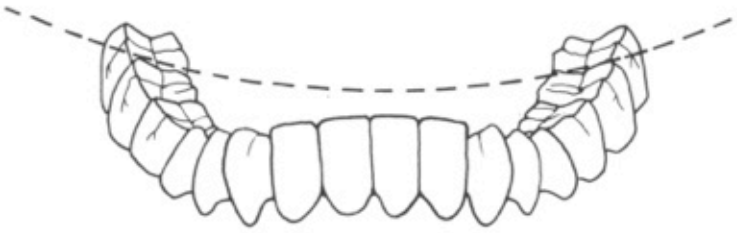


Fig. 7-2. The *curve of Wilson* is the mediolateral curve that contacts the buccal and lingual cusp tips on each side of the arch.

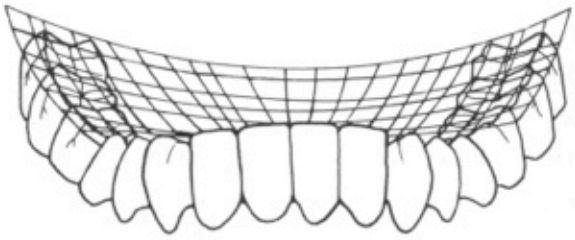
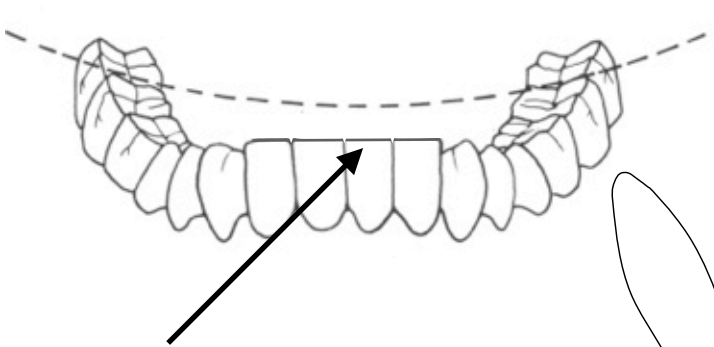
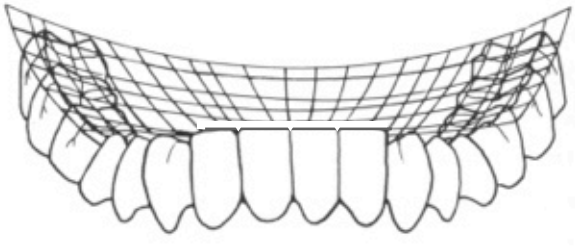


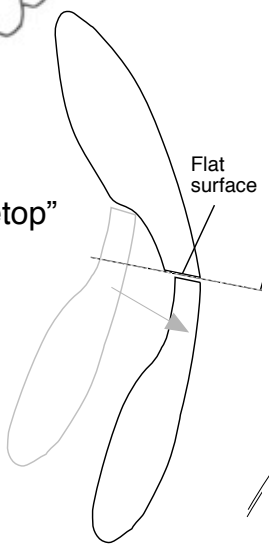
Fig. 7-3. The *curve of occlusion* combines a composite of the curve of Spee, the curve of Wilson, and the curve of the incisal edges. It is more often called the *plane of occlusion* when it is related to the cranium.

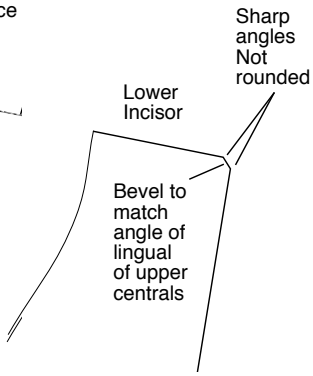
Modified by John R. Droter, DDS

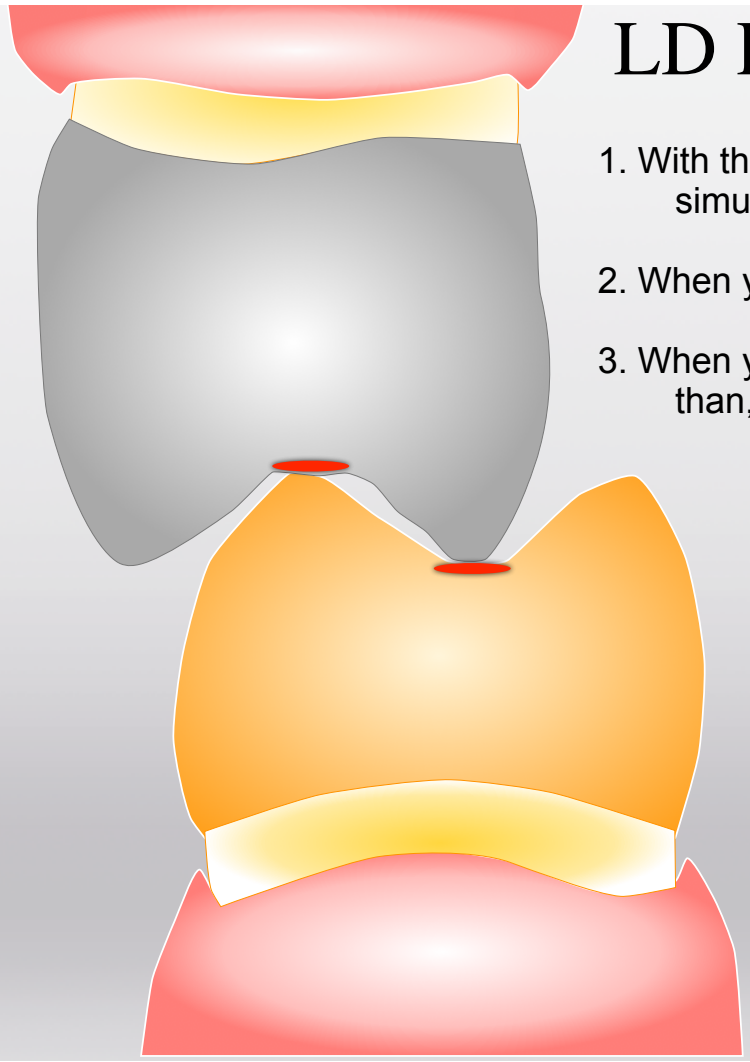


Flat incisal edge surface, "Tabletop"







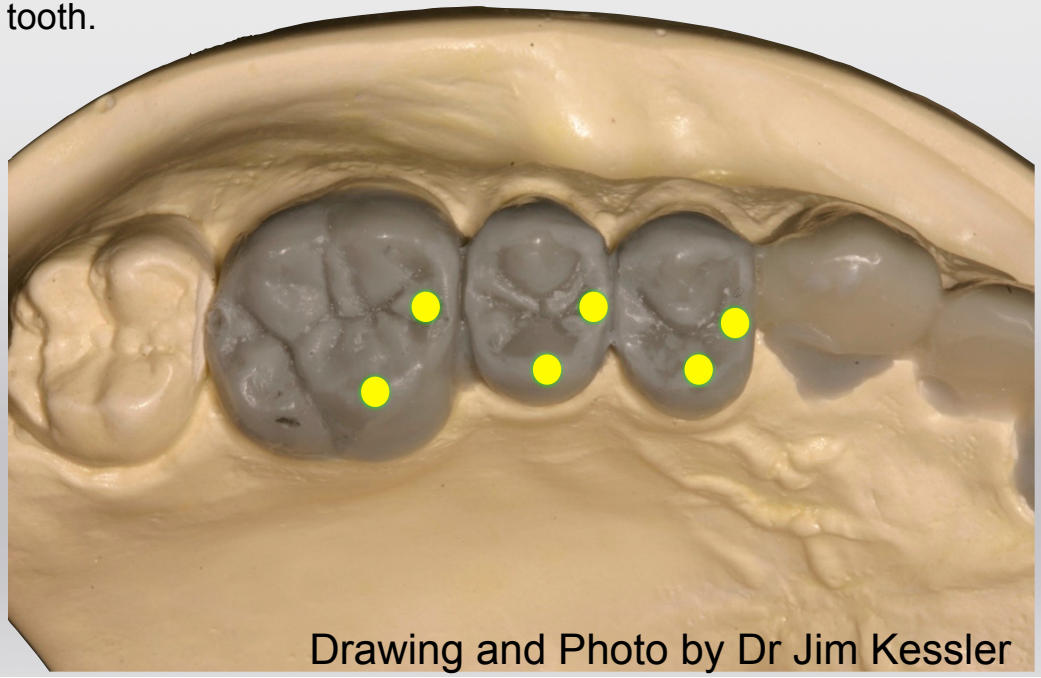


LD Pankey's 3 Rules of Occlusion (Clyde Schuyler)

1. With the condyles fully seated in the fossa, all the posterior teeth touch simultaneously and even, with the anterior teeth lightly touching.

2. When you squeeze, neither a tooth nor the mandible moves (in a lateral direction).

3. When you move the mandible in any excursion, no back tooth hits before, harder than, or after a front tooth.



Drawing and Photo by Dr Jim Kessler